



House of Representatives

General Assembly

File No. 358

February Session, 2000

Substitute House Bill No. 5684

House of Representatives, April 3, 2000

The Committee on Government Administration and Elections reported through REP. KNOPP of the 137th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

An Act Concerning The Freedom Of Information Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Subdivision (1) of section 1-200 of the general statutes is
2 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

3 (1) "Public agency" or "agency" means any executive, administrative
4 or legislative office of the state or any political subdivision of the state
5 and any state or town agency, any department, institution, bureau,
6 board, commission, authority or official of the state or of any city,
7 town, borough, municipal corporation, school district, regional district
8 or other district or other political subdivision of the state, including
9 any committee of, or created by, any such office, subdivision, agency,
10 department, institution, bureau, board, commission, authority or
11 official, and also includes any judicial office, official, or body or
12 committee thereof but only in respect to its or their administrative
13 functions. "Public agency" includes an "implementing agency" as

14 defined in section 32-222.

15 Sec. 2. Subsection (b) of section 1-210 of the general statutes, as
16 amended by section 1 of public act 99-156, is repealed and the
17 following is substituted in lieu thereof:

18 (b) Nothing in the Freedom of Information Act shall be construed to
19 require disclosure of:

20 (1) Preliminary drafts or notes provided the public agency has
21 determined that the public interest in withholding such documents
22 clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure;

23 (2) Personnel or medical files and similar files the disclosure of
24 which would constitute an invasion of personal privacy;

25 (3) Records of law enforcement agencies not otherwise available to
26 the public which records were compiled in connection with the
27 detection or investigation of crime, if the disclosure of said records
28 would not be in the public interest because it would result in the
29 disclosure of (A) the identity of informants not otherwise known or the
30 identity of witnesses not otherwise known whose safety would be
31 endangered or who would be subject to threat or intimidation if their
32 identity was made known, (B) signed statements of witnesses, (C)
33 information to be used in a prospective law enforcement action if
34 prejudicial to such action, (D) investigatory techniques not otherwise
35 known to the general public, (E) arrest records of a juvenile, which
36 shall also include any investigatory files, concerning the arrest of such
37 juvenile, compiled for law enforcement purposes, (F) the name and
38 address of the victim of a sexual assault under section 53a-70, 53a-70a,
39 53a-71, 53a-72a, 53a-72b or 53a-73a, or injury or risk of injury, or
40 impairing of morals under section 53-21, or of an attempt thereof, or
41 (G) uncorroborated allegations subject to destruction pursuant to
42 section 1-216;

43 (4) Records pertaining to strategy and negotiations with respect to
44 pending claims or pending litigation to which the public agency is a
45 party until such litigation or claim has been finally adjudicated or
46 otherwise settled;

47 (5) (A) Trade secrets, which for purposes of the Freedom of
48 Information Act, are defined as [unpatented, secret, commercially
49 valuable plans, appliances, formulas or processes, which are used for
50 the making, preparing, compounding, treating or processing of articles
51 or materials which are trade commodities obtained from a person and
52 which are recognized by law as confidential, and commercial]
53 information, including formulas, patterns, compilations, programs,
54 devices, methods, techniques, processes, drawings, cost data, or
55 customer lists that (i) derive independent economic value, actual or
56 potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily
57 ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain
58 economic value from its disclosure or use, and (ii) are the subject of
59 efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain
60 secrecy; and

61 (B) Commercial or financial information given in confidence, not
62 required by statute;

63 (6) Test questions, scoring keys and other examination data used to
64 administer a licensing examination, examination for employment or
65 academic examinations;

66 (7) The contents of real estate appraisals, engineering or feasibility
67 estimates and evaluations made for or by an agency relative to the
68 acquisition of property or to prospective public supply and
69 construction contracts, until such time as all of the property has been
70 acquired or all proceedings or transactions have been terminated or
71 abandoned, provided the law of eminent domain shall not be affected
72 by this provision;

73 (8) Statements of personal worth or personal financial data required
74 by a licensing agency and filed by an applicant with such licensing
75 agency to establish his personal qualification for the license, certificate
76 or permit applied for;

77 (9) Records, reports and statements of strategy or negotiations with
78 respect to collective bargaining;

79 (10) Records, tax returns, reports and statements exempted by
80 federal law or state statutes or communications privileged by the
81 attorney-client relationship;

82 (11) Names or addresses of students enrolled in any public school or
83 college without the consent of each student whose name or address is
84 to be disclosed who is eighteen years of age or older and a parent or
85 guardian of each such student who is younger than eighteen years of
86 age, provided this subdivision shall not be construed as prohibiting the
87 disclosure of the names or addresses of students enrolled in any public
88 school in a regional school district to the board of selectmen or town
89 board of finance, as the case may be, of the town wherein the student
90 resides for the purpose of verifying tuition payments made to such
91 school;

92 (12) Any information obtained by the use of illegal means;

93 (13) Records of an investigation or the name of an employee
94 providing information under the provisions of section 4-61dd;

95 (14) Adoption records and information provided for in sections 45a-
96 746, as amended, 45a-750 and 45a-751;

97 (15) Any page of a primary petition, nominating petition,
98 referendum petition or petition for a town meeting submitted under
99 any provision of the general statutes or of any special act, municipal
100 charter or ordinance, until the required processing and certification of
101 such page has been completed by the official or officials charged with

102 such duty after which time disclosure of such page shall be required;

103 (16) Records of complaints, including information compiled in the
104 investigation thereof, brought to a municipal health authority pursuant
105 to chapter 368e or a district department of health pursuant to chapter
106 368f, until such time as the investigation is concluded or thirty days
107 from the date of receipt of the complaint, whichever occurs first;

108 (17) Educational records which are not subject to disclosure under
109 the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 USC 1232g;

110 (18) Records, the disclosure of which the Commissioner of
111 Correction has reasonable grounds to believe may result in a safety
112 risk, including the risk of harm to any person or the risk of an escape
113 from, or a disorder in, a correctional institution or facility under the
114 supervision of the Department of Correction. Such records shall
115 include, but are not limited to:

116 (A) Security manuals, including emergency plans contained or
117 referred to in such security manuals;

118 (B) Engineering and architectural drawings of correctional
119 institutions or facilities;

120 (C) Operational specifications of security systems utilized by the
121 Department of Correction at any correctional institution or facility,
122 except that a general description of any such security system and the
123 cost and quality of such system, may be disclosed;

124 (D) Training manuals prepared for correctional institutions and
125 facilities that describe, in any manner, security procedures, emergency
126 plans or security equipment;

127 (E) Internal security audits of correctional institutions and facilities;

128 (F) Minutes or recordings of staff meetings of the Department of

129 Correction, or portions of such minutes or recordings, that contain or
130 reveal information relating to security or other records otherwise
131 exempt from disclosure under this subdivision;

132 (G) Logs or other documents that contain information on the
133 movement or assignment of inmates or staff at correctional institutions
134 or facilities; and

135 (H) Records that contain information on contacts between inmates,
136 as defined in section 18-84, and law enforcement officers.

137 Sec. 3. (NEW) (a) All data and other information received by the
138 Department of Economic and Community Development, the
139 Connecticut Development Authority or any implementing agency, as
140 defined in section 32-222 of the general statutes, or any advisory board
141 or committee of the department, authority or agency, from any person
142 in connection with an application for, or the provision of, financial
143 assistance, which consists of the following, shall be deemed, for
144 purposes of a public records request pursuant to the Freedom of
145 Information Act, as defined in section 1-200 of the general statutes,
146 made to the Department of Economic and Community Development,
147 the Connecticut Development Authority or any such implementing
148 agency, advisory board or committee, to be information described in
149 subdivision (5) of subsection (b) of section 1-210 of the general statutes,
150 as amended by this act: (1) Actual trade secrets or information that a
151 person intends to become a trade secret, (2) material that a person
152 intends to patent, (3) patented material, (4) marketing or business
153 plans, (5) plans for new products or services, (6) reports of customer
154 orders or sales or other documents that would disclose names and
155 addresses of customers or potential customers, (7) information
156 concerning the financial condition or personal affairs of any
157 individual, (8) financial statements or projections, (9) sales or earnings
158 forecasts, (10) capital or strategic plans, (11) information regarding
159 research and development, (12) tax returns, or (13) other commercial,

160 credit or financial information with respect to the financial condition or
161 business operations of an applicant for or recipient of financial
162 assistance which is of a type not customarily made available to the
163 public.

164 (b) The enumeration in this section of particular types of data and
165 information shall not be construed to limit the possible applicability of
166 subdivision (5) of subsection (b) of section 1-210 of the general statutes,
167 as amended by this act, to other data or information not so
168 enumerated.

169 Sec. 4. (NEW) All information contained in any application for
170 financial assistance submitted to the Department of Economic and
171 Community Development or the Connecticut Development Authority
172 prior to October 1, 2000, and all information with respect to any person
173 or project, including all financial, credit and proprietary information,
174 obtained by the Department of Economic and Community
175 Development or the Connecticut Development Authority prior to
176 October 1, 2000, or on or after October 1, 2000, pursuant to the
177 requirements of an agreement entered into prior to October 1, 2000,
178 shall be exempt from the provisions of subsection (a) of section 1-210
179 of the general statutes, as amended.

180 Sec. 5. Section 2-90 of the general statutes is repealed and the
181 following is substituted in lieu thereof:

182 (a) The Auditors of Public Accounts shall organize the work of their
183 office in such manner as they deem most economical and efficient and
184 shall determine the scope and frequency of any audit they conduct.

185 (b) Said auditors, with the Comptroller, shall, at least annually and
186 as frequently as they deem necessary, audit the books and accounts of
187 the Treasurer and certify the results to the Governor. The auditors
188 shall, at least annually and as frequently as they deem necessary, audit
189 the books and accounts of the Comptroller and certify the results to the

190 Governor. They shall examine and prepare certificates of audit with
191 respect to the financial statements contained in the annual reports of
192 the Treasurer and Comptroller, which certificates shall be made part of
193 such annual reports.

194 (c) Said auditors shall audit, on a biennial basis if deemed most
195 economical and efficient, or as frequently as they deem necessary, the
196 books and accounts of each officer, department, commission, board
197 and court of the state government, all institutions supported by the
198 state and all public and quasi-public bodies, politic and corporate,
199 created by public or special act of the General Assembly and not
200 required to be audited or subject to reporting requirements, under the
201 provisions of chapter 111. Each such audit may include an examination
202 of performance in order to determine effectiveness in achieving
203 expressed legislative purposes. The auditors shall report their findings
204 and recommendations to the Governor, the State Comptroller, the joint
205 standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of
206 matters relating to appropriations and the budgets of state agencies,
207 and the Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee.

208 (d) The Auditors of Public Accounts may enter into such contractual
209 agreements as may be necessary for the discharge of their duties. Any
210 audit or report which is prepared by a person, firm or corporation
211 pursuant to any contract with the Auditors of Public Accounts shall
212 bear the signature of the person primarily responsible for the
213 preparation of such audit or report. As used in this subsection, the
214 term "person" means a natural person.

215 (e) If the Auditors of Public Accounts discover, or if it should come
216 to their knowledge, that any unauthorized, illegal, irregular or unsafe
217 handling or expenditure of state funds or any breakdown in the
218 safekeeping of any resources of the state has occurred or is
219 contemplated, they shall forthwith present the facts to the Governor,
220 the State Comptroller, the clerk of each house of the General Assembly,

221 the legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee and the
222 Attorney General. Any Auditor of Public Accounts neglecting to make
223 such a report, or any agent of the auditors neglecting to report to the
224 Auditors of Public Accounts any such matter discovered by him or
225 coming to his knowledge shall be fined not more than one hundred
226 dollars or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

227 (f) All reports issued or made pursuant to this section shall be
228 retained in the offices of the Auditors of Public Accounts for a period
229 of not less than five years. The auditors shall file one copy of each such
230 report with the State Librarian.

231 (g) Each state agency shall keep its accounts in such form and by
232 such methods as to exhibit the facts required by said auditors and, the
233 provisions of any other general statute notwithstanding, shall make all
234 records and accounts available to them or their agents, upon demand.

235 (h) Where there are statutory requirements of confidentiality with
236 regard to such records and accounts or examinations of
237 nongovernmental entities which are maintained by a state agency,
238 such requirements of confidentiality and the penalties for the violation
239 thereof shall apply to the auditors and to their authorized
240 representatives in the same manner and to the same extent as such
241 requirements of confidentiality and penalties apply to such state
242 agency. In addition, the portion of any audit or report prepared by the
243 Auditors of Public Accounts that concerns the internal control
244 structure of a state information system shall not be subject to
245 disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section
246 1-200.

247 Sec. 6. Subdivision (4) of subsection (b) of section 1-206 of the
248 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
249 thereof:

250 (4) Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the

251 contrary, in the case of an appeal to the commission of a denial by a
252 public agency, the commission may, upon motion of such agency,
253 confirm the action of the agency and dismiss the appeal without a
254 hearing if it finds, after examining the notice of appeal and construing
255 all allegations most favorably to the appellant, that (A) the agency has
256 not violated the Freedom of Information Act, or (B) the agency has
257 committed a technical violation of the Freedom of Information Act that
258 constitutes a harmless error that does not infringe the appellant's rights
259 under said act.

260 Sec. 7. Subdivision (10) of subsection (c) of section 7-148 of the
261 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
262 thereof:

263 (10) (A) Make all lawful regulations and ordinances in furtherance
264 of any general powers as enumerated in this section, and prescribe
265 penalties for the violation of the same not to exceed one hundred
266 dollars, unless otherwise specifically provided by the general statutes.
267 Such regulations and ordinances may be enforced by citations issued
268 by designated municipal officers or employees, provided the
269 regulations and ordinances have been designated specifically by the
270 municipality for enforcement by citation in the same manner in which
271 they were adopted and the designated municipal officers or employees
272 issue a written warning providing notice of the specific violation
273 before issuing the citation;

274 (B) Adopt a code of ethical conduct;

275 (C) Establish and maintain free legal aid bureaus;

276 (D) Perform data processing and related administrative computer
277 services for a fee for another municipality;

278 (E) Adopt the model ordinance concerning a municipal freedom of
279 information advisory board created under subsection (f) of section 1-

280 205, as amended by this act, and establish a municipal freedom of
281 information advisory board as provided by said ordinance and said
282 section.

283 Sec. 8. Section 1-205 of the general statutes is repealed and the
284 following is substituted in lieu thereof:

285 (a) There shall be a Freedom of Information Commission consisting
286 of five members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and
287 consent of either house of the General Assembly, who shall serve for
288 terms of four years from the July first of the year of their appointment,
289 except that of the members appointed prior to and serving on July 1,
290 1977, one shall serve for a period of six years from July 1, 1975, one
291 shall serve for a period of four years from July 1, 1975, and one shall
292 serve for a period of six years from July 1, 1977. Of the two new
293 members first appointed after July 1, 1977, one shall serve from the
294 date of such appointment until June 30, 1980, and one shall serve from
295 the date of such appointment until June 30, 1982. No more than three
296 members shall be members of the same political party.

297 (b) Each member shall receive fifty dollars per day for each day such
298 member is present at a commission hearing or meeting, and shall be
299 entitled to reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses incurred
300 in connection therewith, in accordance with the provisions of section 4-
301 1.

302 (c) The Governor shall select one of its members as a chairman. The
303 commission shall maintain a permanent office at Hartford in such
304 suitable space as the Commissioner of Public Works provides. All
305 papers required to be filed with the commission shall be delivered to
306 such office.

307 (d) The commission shall, subject to the provisions of the Freedom
308 of Information Act promptly review the alleged violation of said
309 Freedom of Information Act and issue an order pertaining to the same.

310 Said commission shall have the power to investigate all alleged
311 violations of said Freedom of Information Act and may for the purpose
312 of investigating any violation hold a hearing, administer oaths,
313 examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence, have the
314 power to subpoena witnesses under procedural rules adopted by the
315 commission to compel attendance and to require the production for
316 examination of any books and papers which the commission deems
317 relevant in any matter under investigation or in question. In case of a
318 refusal to comply with any such subpoena or to testify with respect to
319 any matter upon which that person may be lawfully interrogated, the
320 superior court for the judicial district of Hartford, on application of the
321 commission, may issue an order requiring such person to comply with
322 such subpoena and to testify; failure to obey any such order of the
323 court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

324 (e) The Freedom of Information Commission, and the Department
325 of Information Technology with respect to access to and disclosure of
326 computer-stored public records, shall conduct training sessions, at
327 least annually, for members of public agencies for the purpose of
328 educating such members as to the requirements of sections 1-7 to 1-14,
329 inclusive, 1-16 to 1-18, inclusive, 1-200 to 1-202, inclusive, 1-205, 1-206,
330 1-210 to 1-217, inclusive, as amended, 1-225 to 1-232, inclusive, as
331 amended, 1-240, 1-241 and 19a-342.

332 (f) Not later than December 31, 2001, the Freedom of Information
333 Commission shall create, publish and provide to the chief elected
334 official of each municipality a model ordinance concerning the
335 establishment by any municipality of a municipal freedom of
336 information advisory board to facilitate the informed and efficient
337 exchange of information between the commission and such
338 municipality. The commission may amend the model ordinance from
339 time to time.

340 ~~[(f)]~~ (g) When the General Assembly is in session, the Governor shall

341 have the authority to fill any vacancy on the commission, with the
342 advice and consent of either house of the General Assembly. When the
343 General Assembly is not in session any vacancy shall be filled
344 pursuant to the provisions of section 4-19. A vacancy in the
345 commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to
346 exercise all the powers of the commission and three members of the
347 commission shall constitute a quorum.

348 ~~[(g)]~~ (h) The commission shall, subject to the provisions of chapter
349 67, employ such employees as may be necessary to carry out the
350 provisions of this chapter. The commission may enter into such
351 contractual agreements as may be necessary for the discharge of its
352 duties, within the limits of its appropriated funds and in accordance
353 with established procedures.

354 ~~[(h)]~~ (i) The commission shall make available to the public the
355 printed reports of its decisions, opinions and related materials at a
356 reasonable cost not to exceed the actual cost thereof to said
357 commission but not less than twenty-eight dollars per item.

358 ~~[(i)]~~ (j) The Freedom of Information Commission shall not be
359 construed to be a commission or board within the meaning of section
360 4-9a.

361 Sec. 9. Subsection (k) of section 32-11a of the general statutes is
362 repealed.

363 Sec. 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 2000, except that sections 1 to
364 4, inclusive, 6 and 9 shall take effect October 1, 2000.

Statement of Legislative Commissioners:

Section 3 was divided into subsections and subdivisions for clarity and the word "All" was inserted in the beginning of section 4 for consistency.

GAE Committee Vote: Yea 20 Nay 1 JFS

The following fiscal impact statement and bill analysis are prepared for the benefit of members of the General Assembly, solely for the purpose of information, summarization, and explanation, and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either House thereof for any purpose:

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact: See Explanation Below

Affected Agencies: Freedom of Information Commission,
Department of Economic and Community
Development, Connecticut Development
Authority (quasi-public)

Municipal Impact: None

Explanation**State Impact:**

The bill requires the Freedom of Information Commission (FOIC) to develop and publish a model ordinance establishing municipal freedom of information advisory boards. It is anticipated that the FOIC will be able to develop the model ordinance within current budgetary resources. However, to the extent these municipal boards require FOIC staff to serve as a liaison, a cost may result. There is sufficient funding for this potential cost in the sHBH 5217, the House version of the appropriations act, as favorably reported on March 22, 2000. No funding sufficient for this purpose is contained in sHBS 5217, the Senate version of the appropriations act, as favorably reported on March 22, 2000.

Establishing municipal freedom of information advisory boards, will not reduce the FOIC's caseload because nothing precludes a

requestor from filing a complaint with FOIC, thus there is no fiscal impact. Broadening the FOIC's jurisdiction to include municipally designated agencies responsible for economic development plans will not increase the agency's caseload because requestors currently file complaints against these entities and the FOIC must open a case to determine if the entity is within the commission's jurisdiction. Thus, no fiscal impact is anticipated.

The changes made in the bill concerning exemptions under the Freedom of Information Act are not anticipated to impact the number or amount of financial agreements entered into by the Department of Economic and Community Development or the Connecticut Development Authority.

Municipal Impact:

It is anticipated that towns will adopt the model ordinance and establish municipal freedom of information advisory boards, only to the extent there are available budgetary resources.

OLR Bill Analysis

sHB 5684

AN ACT CONCERNING PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PRIVATIZATION.

SUMMARY:

This bill:

1. subjects to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) municipally-designated agencies that prepare and implement economic development plans;
2. expands exemptions under the act;
3. broadens the Freedom of Information Commission's (FOIC) authority to dismiss an appeal without a hearing;
4. requires the commission to establish and publish a model ordinance establishing a municipal freedom of information advisory board; and
5. grants towns the power to adopt the model ordinance and establish the municipal freedom of information advisory board.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2000, except the requirement for a model ordinance and the exemption for reports or audits on a state information system's internal control structure are effective July 1, 2000.

NEW AGENCIES SUBJECT TO THE FOIA

The bill subjects to the FOIA municipally-designated agencies that prepare and implement economic development plans. These agencies may include an economic development or public works commission; sewer, water, port, harbor, or parking commission or authority; redevelopment agency; nonprofit development corporation; or any

other agency the town designates.

FOIA EXEMPTIONS

Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) Contracts

The bill exempts from disclosure under FOIA information DECD or the Community Development Agency (CDA) gets pursuant to any agreement entered before October 1, 2000. The exemption affects (1) financial assistance applications submitted to DECD or CDA before October 1, 2000 and (2) related information they obtain.

Trade Secrets Generally

The bill exempts as a trade secret information that (1) gets its value when it is not known, or readily available, to people who could derive an economic gain from its use or disclosure and (2) is confidential. The information includes formulas, patterns, compilations, programs, devices, methods, techniques, processes, drawings, cost data, and customer lists. Under current law, a “trade secret” is an unpatented, secret, commercially valuable plan, appliance, formula, or process used to make, prepare, compound, treat, or process confidential trade commodities.

“Trade secrets” continue to include commercial and financial information given in confidence but not required by law.

Financial Assistance Trade Secrets

The bill eliminates an exemption under FOIA for grant, credit, and loan applications to DECD and CDA and all information obtained by them regarding any person or project. It instead exempts as trade secrets under FOIA, applications to DECD, CDA, or an implementing agency for grants, credits, or loans that include:

1. trade secrets, patents, marketing or business plans, plans for new products or services, reports of customer orders or sales, capital or strategic plans, or personal affairs;

2. information that will become a trade secret;
3. material that will be patented;
4. research and development information; or
5. other documents that would disclose information about the applicant's customers, potential customers, credit, or finances.

The bill specifies that this list does not include all of the information that may be exempted as a trade secret under FOIA. The exemption for applications to DECD, CDA, and implementing agencies also applies to their advisory boards and committees.

Audit Reports

The bill exempts from disclosure under FOIA any audit or report prepared by the state auditors on a state information system's internal control structure.

FOIC'S AUTHORITY TO DISMISS APPEALS

The bill allows FOIC to dismiss an appeal without a hearing if it finds, after examining the appeal notice and construing the allegations in the appellant's favor, that the agency committed a technical violation that constitutes harmless error and does not infringe the appellant's rights under FOIA. The authority is limited to appeals from an agency's denial where the agency asked for a dismissal without a hearing. The commission already has the authority to dismiss appeals, using the same procedures, if it finds that the agency did not violate FOIA.

FOIC'S DUTY TO ESTABLISH A MODEL ORDINANCE

The bill requires the FOIC, by December 31, 2001, to create, publish, and provide to each town a model ordinance establishing a municipal freedom of information advisory board to facilitate the informed and efficient exchange of information between the commission and the town. The commission must provide the ordinance to the town's chief elected official and may occasionally amend it.

COMMITTEE ACTION

Government Administration and Elections Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 20 Nay 1